

**FOOD BALANCE SHEETS**  
**BILANS ALIMENTAIRES**  
**HOJAS DE BALANCE DE ALIMENTOS**

---

**1964-66** **AVERAGE**  
**MOYENNE**  
**PROMEDIO**

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ROME, 1971**  
**ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE, ROME, 1971**  
**ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION, ROMA, 1971**



This publication has been prepared from the information available to FAO up to 31st January 1971.

---

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

Cette publication a été préparée sur les données dont disposait la FAO jusqu'au 31 janvier 1971.

---

Les désignations utilisées et la présentation des données qui figurent dans la présente publication n'impliquent, de la part de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture, aucune prise de position quant au statut juridique ou constitutionnel de l'un quelconque des pays, territoires ou zones maritimes y figurant ni quant au tracé des frontières.

Esta publicación ha sido preparada con los datos recibidos por la FAO hasta el 31 de enero de 1971.

---

Las denominaciones empleadas en esta publicación y la forma en que aparecen presentados los datos que contiene, no implican, por parte de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación, juicio alguno sobre la condición jurídica o constitucional de los países, territorios o zonas marítimas citados, ni respecto a la delimitación de sus fronteras.

### Foreword

The present publication of 1964-66 average food balance sheets continues the series of FAO's periodical publications on the subject. Compared to earlier issues its preparation has been influenced by three important developments in FAO's work on food and agricultural statistics.

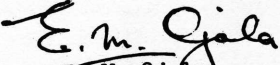
In the first place, for the majority of countries a system of supply/utilization accounts for primary and processed food and agricultural commodities, based on all information available to FAO, was recently prepared covering the period 1961-67 which provided a comprehensive and consistent set of data for the compilation of food balance sheets. In presenting the food balance sheets for these countries, the greatest possible detail has been retained to enable inter-country comparisons and to stimulate further discussions on the assumptions made by the FAO, particularly with regard to utilization statistics and technical conversion factors, which are shown in an additional table.

Secondly, systematic consultations on the food balance sheets were held in the FAO in the course of 1970 with due participation of all related statistical, economic, nutritional and technical disciplines.

Thirdly, the food balance sheets so prepared were submitted to countries for comments, which are reflected in the present version. All this has led to a largely extended geographical coverage. While the previous issue included 1960-62 average food balance sheets for 63 countries, 1964-66 data for 132 countries are shown in the present publication. Furthermore, it is our belief, that through the process of consultations with the countries and within the FAO, the informational value of the food balance sheets has been considerably improved.

The data included in this publication provided a major input in preparing the statistical base for the new edition of FAO's Agricultural Commodity Projections, issued in the Autumn of 1971. In fact a special chapter of this study deals with the implications of the projections for the world food and nutrition situation. The data will also be extensively used in future work under FAO's Perspective Study of World Agricultural Development and its contributions to the review and appraisal studies for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The entire system of supply/utilization statistics is being extended at present to maintain on computer up-to-date series from 1961 onwards to be used throughout the FAO for statistical and economic intelligence purposes.

FAO is at present engaged in promoting, through meetings of its regional statutory bodies on food and agricultural statistics, the establishment of a system of supply/utilization statistics in the countries themselves, involving all government agencies concerned, to make the best use of the available data and to stimulate lasting improvement of national statistics through the conduct of appropriate field surveys. It is my sincere hope that the present publication will contribute to these efforts.

  
E. M. Ojala  
Assistant Director-General  
Economic and Social Department



## Introduction

The present publication continues the series of FAO's periodical publications of food balance sheets for countries. The first loose-leaf booklet of food balance sheets for 41 countries covering the pre-war period and 1947/48 was published in April 1949, with a supplement in 1950 giving 1948/49 data for 36 countries. The second booklet was published in 1955 giving 1950/51 and 1951/52 data for 33 countries, together with revised data for the pre-war period. Supplements were issued in 1956 giving 1952/53 data for 30 countries, and in 1957 giving 1953/54 and 1954/55 data for 29 countries.

For methodological reasons, it was decided in 1957 to discontinue the publication of annual food balance sheets and to publish instead, three-year average food balance sheets. The first set of three-year average food balance sheets for 30 countries was issued in 1958, covering the period 1954-56; the second for 43 countries in 1963, covering the period 1957-59 and the third, for 63 countries in 1966, covering the period 1960-62. In 1960, time series covering average periods 1935-39, 1948-50, 1951-53 and 1954-56 were published showing data for 32 countries on production, available supply, feed and manufacture, as well as per caput food supplies available for human consumption in quantity, caloric value and protein and fat content.

Food balance sheets were the main source of data used in the assessment and appraisal of the world food situation which FAO made for the pre-war period in its first World Food Survey (1946), for the early post-war period in the Second World Food Survey (1952), and for the late 1950's in its Third World Food Survey (1963) <sup>1/</sup>. For the purposes of these surveys, food balance sheets were prepared on an ad hoc basis for many more countries than had been included in the regular publications on the subject referred to earlier. Thus, the first World Food Survey was based on pre-war data for 70 countries, representing about 90% of the world population at that time, and the Third World Food Survey on data for over 80 countries relating to the late 1950's, covering some 95% of the world's population. Food balance sheets also provided a major source of information for establishing the statistical base of FAO's Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, <sup>2/</sup> for which purpose 1961-63 average food balance sheets were prepared for all the 64 developing countries included in the study.

In recent years, the geographical coverage of FAO's regular work on food balance sheets has been progressively extended to meet the statistical needs of FAO's contribution to the review and appraisal studies for the Second UN Development Decade, of FAO's Agricultural Commodity Projections 1970-1980 (Doc. No. CGP 71/20) and of work initiated under FAO's Perspective Study of World Agricultural Development. This is intended to lead to the establishment of an interlinked computer storage and processing system of food and agricultural commodity data and related statistics on an up-to-date basis including all major countries of the world. Accordingly, it has been possible to include in this publication food balance sheets relating to the average period 1964-66 for as many as 132 countries. <sup>3/</sup>

---

<sup>1/</sup> FAO: (1946): World Food Survey, FAO: Washington D.C.

- (1952): Second World Food Survey, FAO; Rome.

- (1963): Third World Food Survey, PFHC Basic Studies No. 11, FAO: Rome.

<sup>2/</sup> FAO: (1969): Provisional Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, Document C69/4 presented to the 15th Session of the FAO Conference, FAO: Rome.

<sup>3/</sup> The food balance sheet for Ghana included in this publication relates to the average period 1966-68 because the data relating to earlier years were not considered reliable by the country authorities.



The publication is divided into three parts. Part I includes detailed food balance sheets for 86 countries showing systematically supply and utilization of primary and processed products. Out of these, food balance sheets for 77 countries were derived from country-cum-commodity supply/utilization accounts for primary and derived commodities prepared in the FAO for 72 countries and by the CAIS Secretariat for their five member countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua), making use of national food balance sheets whenever available. 4/

Parts II and III present food balance sheets in a more aggregate form. Part II gives food balance sheets for 25 countries mainly prepared in the FAO, for which no detailed information on supply and utilization of primary and derived products was available. Eastern European countries are included in this part, as well as Southern Africa, comprising the territories of South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland. No separate food balance sheets could be prepared for the constituent territories of Southern Africa in the absence of data on trade between them.

Part III includes food balance sheets for 21 countries prepared by the countries themselves and in the case of 16 OECD members received through the OECD. These are also presented in aggregate form, as the preparation of systematic sets of supply/utilization accounts for the countries in question will be undertaken in the future.

All the food balance sheets prepared in the FAO were submitted for comments and clearance to the countries concerned and the comments received are reflected in the present version of the food balance sheet.

FAO recently started work on revising the supply/utilization statistics available for the period 1961-1970, and the preparation of a publication showing consistent time series of per caput food supply by countries and commodities in terms of quantity, caloric value and nutrient content, is included in FAO's Programme of Work for 1972-73.

The food balance sheets presented in this publication provide a picture of the stocks and flows related to the supply and utilization of foodstuffs during the average period 1964-66 in the 132 countries covered. On the supply side, production, imports and net changes in stocks are distinguished. On the utilization side, a distinction is made between domestic utilization and exports. Domestic utilization is further sub-divided into utilization for food and non-food purposes. Non-food purposes comprise sector inputs, such as feed and seed, as well as uses for industrial purposes and quantities wasted during storage and transportation. In this way, estimates are obtained of food supplies available for human consumption at the retail level, i.e., as the food leaves the retail shop, or otherwise enters the household.

In general, all commodities that are potentially edible have been taken into account whether they are actually eaten or used for non-food purposes. As already indicated, the degree of detail in commodity presentation is different between the three parts. In accordance with the principles recently developed by the FAO for the establishment of supply/utilization accounts 5/, the food balance sheets in Part I cover all primary food items and, whenever feasible, products derived therefrom, up to the first stage of processing and to higher stages where important. In the food balance sheets in Parts II and III, information on both primary and derived products is given only where both move into human consumption (e.g., milk and milk products). In other

4/ The methodology of supply/utilization accounts and related food balance sheets and other derived statistics was discussed at the Third Session of FAO's Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts, Rome, June/July 1967 and at the following recent meetings of FAO's regional statutory bodies on food and agricultural statistics: 7th Session of the FAO/ECE/CES Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics in Europe, Geneva, December 1969; 5th Session of the Near East Commission on Agricultural Statistics, Cairo, April 1970; 5th Session of the FAO/IASI Sub-Committee on Agricultural Statistics of COINS, Washington D.C., May 1970; 3rd Session of Asian and Far East Commission on Agricultural Statistics, Bangkok, October 1970.

5/ c.f. FAO (1967): "Food Balance Sheets", paper presented at the 3rd Session of FAO's Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts, June/July 1967, Rome, Italy, and FAO: "Preparation of Supply/Utilization Balances for Food and Agricultural Commodities - Recommendations regarding methods, concepts, definitions and classifications", document considered at the sessions of the FAO regional statutory statistical bodies, referred to in Footnote 4/ above.

cases, information is given either in the form of the primary products (e.g., cereals) or of the processed products (e.g., meat, sugar and vegetable oils). Here the emphasis is still mainly on the estimation of supplies available for human consumption. A more comprehensive presentation will be given in the future after systematic supply/utilization statistics for these countries have been established.

All food balance sheets give data on per caput food supplies available for human consumption obtained by dividing the data on total supplies by the related data on the population actually partaking of it. Data on per caput food supplies are expressed in terms of quantity and by applying appropriate food composition factors also in terms of caloric value and protein and fat content.

In preparing food balance sheets in the FAO, use was made of all available statistics from countries on supply and utilization of foodstuffs. These, of course, vary a great deal between countries, both in terms of coverage as well as in accuracy, and in fact, there are many gaps, particularly regarding the statistics of utilization for non-food purposes, such as feed, seed and industrial uses, as well as those of farm, commercial and even Government stocks. To overcome the former difficulty, estimates were prepared in the FAO while the effect of the absence of statistics of stocks is considered to be reduced by preparing the food balance sheets as an average of three years. But even the statistics of production and trade, on which the accuracy of food balance sheets depends most, are, in many cases, subject to considerable improvement through the organization of appropriate statistical field surveys. The available statistics being what they are, considerable use had to be made in the preparation of the food balance sheets of evaluation techniques provided by consistency checks. Internal consistency checks are inherent in the accounting technique of the food balance sheet itself. Even more important are external consistency checks based on related supplementary information such as the results of food consumption and dietary surveys taken in various parts of the world as well as relevant technical, nutritional and economic expertise. For this purpose inter-disciplinary meetings were organized within the FAO to consider the food balance sheets prior to submitting them to countries for review, comments and approval to be included in this publication. It is believed that the food balance sheets so prepared, while often being far from satisfactory in the proper statistical sense, provide an approximate picture of the overall food situation in the countries that may be used for economic and nutritional studies, the preparation of development plans and the formulation of related projects, as in fact is being done in the FAO; it is also hoped that through identification of major gaps in the available data the improvement of national statistics at the source will be stimulated.

### Concepts and Definitions Used

The notes below indicate in detail what the data in each column of the food balance sheet represent. 6/

#### Commodity:

Commodity groups as well as primary and derived commodities are distinguished in the food balance sheets given in Part I. Commodity groups and primary commodities are both in capital letter and are distinguished by indenting the primary commodities. Furthermore, no entries have been made in the food balance sheets in the lines occupied by the names of commodity groups. Derived commodities are also indicated in capital letters and are distinguished from the primary commodities by further indenting and by indicating, in front of the name of the derived commodity, the name of the originating primary commodity in lower case letters.

---

6/ For further details see FAO (1949): Handbook for the Preparation of Food Balance Sheets, FAO, Washington D.C., and the documents referred to under 5/ above.



First, second and higher stages of processing are distinguished by different degrees of indenting. If the derived product falls in a commodity group different from the one in which the primary commodity is classified, this is indicated by an asterisk in the output column. The definition of commodity groups is in accordance with the international classification adopted for food balance sheet purposes, as reproduced below. 1/

Classification of Commodities for Food Balance Sheet Purposes

CEREALS

Wheat  
Rice (paddy)  
Coarse grains:  
  Maize  
  Barley  
  Oats  
  Millet and sorghum  
  Rye  
  Others n.e.s.

PULSES, NUTS AND OILSEEDS

Pulses  
Nuts and kernels  
Oilseeds

VEGETABLES

FRUIT

Citrus fruit:  
  Oranges and tangerines  
  Lemons and limes  
  Others  
Bananas \*  
Other fresh fruit  
Dried fruit

MEAT (carcass weight)

Beef and veal (incl. buffalo)  
Mutton, lamb and goat meat  
Pigmeat  
Poultry meat  
Other meat n.e.s.  
Offal

EGGS

FISH

Finfish  
Shellfish

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Milk, whole  
Milk, skimmed  
Cheese

FATS AND OILS

Butter (incl. ghee)  
Vegetable oils  
Animals fats (incl. marine oils)

MISCELLANEOUS VEGETAL

Spices  
Cocoa

BEVERAGES AND BEVERAGE CROPS

Coffee  
Tea  
Soft beverages  
Alcoholic beverages

STARCHY FOOD

Potatoes  
Sweet Potatoes  
Cassava  
Yams  
Plantains and bananas \*  
Others n.e.s. \*\*

SUGAR

Sugar, centrifugal  
Sugar, non-centrifugal  
Syrups  
Others n.e.s.

\* Bananas are included under starchy food only when no separate information is available and when bananas are considered to be a staple food in the diet, otherwise they are included under fruit.

\*\* Dates and figs are included under starchy food when they are considered to be a staple food.

1/ FAO: Preparation of Supply/Utilization Balances ..., op. cit. (see Footnote 5/ above).

The same commodity classification has been applied in the food balance sheets in Parts II and III. As in these food balance sheets no strict distinction is made between primary and derived products, all commodities falling under specified commodity groups are listed uniformly in lower case letters under the name of the commodity group given in capital letters.

#### Production:

For primary items production relates to the total domestic production whether inside or outside the agricultural sector, i.e., it includes non-commercial production and production in kitchen gardens. Unless otherwise indicated, production is reported at the farm level for primary crop and livestock items (i.e., excluding harvesting losses for crops) and in terms of live weight (i.e., the actual ex-water weight of the catch at the time of capture) for primary fish items. Production of processed commodities relates to the total output of the commodity at the manufacture level (i.e., it comprises output from domestic and imported raw materials of originating products). Reporting units are chosen accordingly, e.g., cereals are reported in terms of grain or paddy rice. Whenever necessary, further clarifications are given in the food balance sheets themselves. As a general rule, all data on meat are expressed in terms of carcass weight. <sup>8/</sup> Usually the data on production relate to that which takes place during the years included in the reference period. In the absence of information on changes in stocks, however, production of certain crops may relate to the harvest of the year preceeding the consumption period, if harvesting takes place late in the year, as in such cases the production of a given year is largely moving into consumption in the subsequent year. In the food balance sheets of Part I, a distinction is made between "Output" and "Input". The production of primary as well as of derived products is reported under "Output". For derived commodities, amounts of the originating commodity required for obtaining the output of the derived product are indicated under "Input", expressed in terms of the originating commodity.

#### Changes in Stocks:

In principle this comprises changes in stocks occurring during the reference period at all levels between the production and the retail levels, i.e., it comprises changes in Government stocks, in stocks with manufacturers, importers, exporters, other wholesale and retail merchants, transport and storage enterprises and in stocks on farms. In actual fact, however, the information available often relates only to stocks held by Governments and even this is not available for a number of countries and important commodities. It is for this reason that food balance sheets are usually prepared as an average for several years as this is believed to reduce the degree of inaccuracy contributed by the absence of information on stocks. "+" relates to net increases in stocks; "-" to net decreases.

#### Gross Imports:

In principle this covers all movements of the commodity in question into the country, as well as of commodities derived therefrom and not separately included in the food balance sheet. It therefore includes commercial trade, food aid granted on specific terms, donated quantities and estimates of unrecorded trade for any of the types of utilization accounted for in the food balance sheet <sup>9/</sup>. As a general rule, figures are reported in terms of netweight, i.e., excluding the weight of the container.

---

<sup>8/</sup> For further details regarding the definition of carcass weight, see for example FAO (1970) Production Yearbook 1969, P. 713.

<sup>9/</sup> Countries that exclude imports for re-exports from their trade statistics are listed in the Section "Systems of Trade" on Page IX of the 1970 FAO Trade Yearbook.



Supply:

Following the recommendations of the Third Session of FAO's Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts this concept is used in the food balance sheets of Part I to indicate the total amount of the commodity in question available during the reference period for exports and domestic utilization. It is obtained by adding to the production, the gross imports and decreases in stocks (in the food balance sheet indicated by "+") or by subtracting increases in stocks (indicated in the food balance sheet by "-"). It is hoped that this concept will be implemented uniformly after the round of regional consultations on recommendations in the field of supply/utilization statistics referred to above <sup>10/</sup> is completed.

Gross Exports:

In principle this covers all movements of the commodity in question out of the country during the reference period. Remarks made above under imports apply by analogy.

Available Supply:

In accordance with earlier international standards for the preparation of food balance sheets <sup>11/</sup>, this concept has been used in the food balance sheets in Parts II and III. It relates to the total amount of the commodity in question available during the reference period for domestic utilization and is obtained by adding to the production the gross imports and decreases in stocks (indicated in the food balance sheet by "+") and subtracting gross exports and increases in stocks (indicated in the food balance sheet by "-"). To ensure comparability between the food balance sheets of Part I on the one hand and of Parts II and III on the other, an entry for "Total Domestic Utilization" has been provided in the food balance sheets of Part I which is equivalent to the "Available Supply" concept used in Parts II and III.

Domestic Utilization:

This concept is used in the food balance sheets in Part I. It comprises utilization for feed, seed, manufacture and food, and also includes quantities wasted, for which separate entries are provided, in addition to one giving total domestic utilization. It should be noted that the concept of "Total Domestic Utilization" is equivalent to the concept of "Available Supply" used in the food balance sheets in Parts II and III as indicated above.

Feed:

This comprises amounts of the commodity in question and of edible commodities derived therefrom not shown separately in the food balance sheet (but excluding by-products such as bran and oilcakes) fed to livestock during the reference period, whether domestically produced or imported. The term "Feed" has been used in the food balance sheets in Part I. In Parts II and III, which, as already indicated, still follow the 1949 international recommendations, <sup>11/</sup> the term "Animal feed", suggested therein, has been retained for the time being.

---

<sup>10/</sup> See Footnote 4/

<sup>11/</sup> c.f. FAO: Handbook for the Preparation of Food Balance Sheets, op. cit.

Seed:

In principle this comprises all amounts of the commodity in question used during the reference period for reproductive purposes, such as seed, sugar cane planted, eggs for hatching and fish for bait, whether domestically produced or imported.

Manufacture:

In the food balance sheets in Part I, a distinction has been made between manufacture for food and manufacture for industrial use. The amounts of the commodity in question used during the reference period for manufacture of derived commodities for which separate entries are provided in the food balance sheet, including alcoholic beverages, are shown under "Manufacture for Food". Quantities of the commodity in question used for manufacture for non-food purposes, e.g., oil for soap, are shown under "Manufacture for Industrial Uses".

In the food balance sheets in Parts II and III only one entry is provided for manufacture, recording the amounts of the commodity in question used for non-food purposes, for alcoholic beverages as well as for the manufacture of derived items for which separate entries are provided in the food balance sheet. For example, manufacture of cereals includes the amounts used for alcoholic beverages and non-food purposes, such as starch, but not amounts used for flour or milled rice as no separate entries are provided for these. On the other hand, manufacture of milk comprises the amounts used for butter, cheese and other milk products that are shown separately in the food balance sheet.

Waste:

This comprises amounts of the commodity in question and of the commodities derived therefrom not further pursued in the food balance sheet, lost through wastage during the reference period at all stages between the level at which production is recorded and the retail level, i.e., wastage in processing, storage and transportation. It excludes, however, wastage of edible and inedible parts of the commodity occurring after the retail level. Where appropriate, an allowance is made for the reduction in the weight of the commodity between the production and retail levels.

Food:

This concept is used in the food balance sheets in Part I to record the total amount of the commodity in question available for human consumption during the reference period, either in the form specified or in a processed form not further pursued in the food balance sheet. As an example, if separate entries are provided for maize and maize meal, "Food" of maize comprises only the amounts of maize eaten as such, since the amounts available in the form of maize meal, or any product derived therefrom are recorded under "Food" of maize meal. If there is however only an entry for maize, "Food" of maize comprises the amounts of maize, maize meal and any products derived therefrom available for human consumption.

Food (gross), Food (net) and Extraction Rate:

These concepts are used in the food balance sheets in Parts II and III. "Food (gross)" comprises the amounts of the commodity in question and of any commodities derived therefrom not further pursued in the food balance sheet, available for human consumption during the reference period. For example, if an entry is provided for wheat only, "Food (gross)" of wheat relates to the amounts of wheat, wheat flour and any other derived product in terms of grain, available for human consumption during the reference period. "Food (gross)" of milk relates to the amounts of milk available for human consumption during the reference period as milk, but not as



butter, cheese or any other milk product provided for in the food balance sheet. Where the data in these food balance sheets are recorded for primary commodities only, but where commodities derived therefrom appear at the retail level in a different form (e.g., cereals which usually appear at the retail level in the form of flour or milled rice) the column "Extraction rate" indicates the average national rate at which these commodities are converted from the original form into the form in which they appear at the retail level. The corresponding amount of the derived commodity is then shown under "Food (net)".

#### Per Caput Consumption:

The columns under this heading give estimates of per caput food supplies available for human consumption during the reference period in terms of quantity, caloric value and protein and fat content. Per caput food supplies in terms of quantity are given both in kilogrammes per year and grammes per day, calorie supplies are reported in kilocalories (Calories) per day and protein and fat supplies in grammes per day respectively. Per caput supplies in terms of quantity are derived from the total supplies available for human consumption, indicated under "Food" in the food balance sheets in Part I and under "Food (net)" in the food balance sheets in Parts II and III, through dividing by the total population actually partaking of the food supplies during the reference period, i.e., the present-in-area (de facto) population within the present geographical boundaries of the country in question at the mid-point of the reference period. In other words, nationals living abroad during the reference period are excluded but foreigners living in the country are included. Adjustments are made wherever possible for part-time presence or absence, such as temporary migrants and tourists, and for special population groups not partaking of the national food supply such as aborigines, living under subsistence conditions (if it has not been possible to include their production in the food balance sheets) and refugees supported by special schemes such as UNRRA and CARE (if it has not been possible to allow for these under imports). The population figure used in the food balance sheets is indicated in the top left-side corner.

For the purpose of calculating the caloric value and the protein and fat content of the per caput food supplies, considerable research was carried out, to obtain additional information regarding the specifications of the foods required for the choice of the appropriate food composition factors. For example, the choice of the appropriate food composition factors for wheat flour, among other factors, depends on the water content, the variety and the degree of milling. The choice of the corresponding factors for cheese depends on whether cheese is derived from whole milk, partly whole milk or skim milk from cows, sheep, goats, buffaloes, camels or other animals and whether the cheese is hard, semi-soft or soft. First-hand expert knowledge available in the FAO both in the fields of nutrition and food technology, and available national, regional and international food composition tables proved to be of particular value in this respect. For reasons of international comparability, once the commodities had been sufficiently specified, FAO's international food composition tables were generally used for the choice of the food composition factors to be actually applied <sup>12/</sup> in the food balance sheet prepared in the FAO as well as those standardized by the OECD. For the member countries of CAIS, for which the food balance sheets, as already indicated, were prepared by the CAIS secretariat, as a general rule the food composition tables prepared by the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama, for use in Latin America <sup>13/</sup> were utilized. In the food balance sheets received from the countries themselves national food composition tables are used as a rule. Totals of the caloric value and the protein and fat content are shown by commodity groups. In addition, a grand total is given, excluding the contribution of alcoholic and soft beverages, which is shown separately in all food balance sheets in Part I and the food balance sheets in Parts II and III, whenever related information was recorded by countries.

#### Technical Conversion Factors and Statistical Notes:

In all cases, where the food balance sheets were prepared in the FAO on the basis of a set of commodity supply/utilization accounts, i.e., in the food balance sheets in Part I, the assumptions underlying the estimates of the different types of utilization as well as all technical conversion factors used, are shown in a separate table. Other additional relevant information is given in notes.

<sup>12/</sup> FAO (1954): Food Composition Tables (Minerals and vitamins) for international use, FAO Nutrition Studies No. 11, Rome, Italy.

<sup>13/</sup> Comité Interdepartamental de Nutrición para la Defensa Nacional, Instituto Nacional para Artritis y Enfermedades Metabólicas, Institutos Nacionales de la Salud, Bethesda, Maryland, E.I.U.U. y Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala, C.A.: Woot-Tsuen Wu Leung in cooperation with Marina Flores (1961): TABLA DE COMPOSICION DE ALIMENTOS PARA USO EN AMERICA LATINA

### Language and Glossary:

The textual part of this publication is given in the three official languages of the FAO - English, French and Spanish, but the statistical tables in English only. Glossaries in English alphabetical order are however provided giving the French and Spanish translation of the names of all commodities and commodity groups appearing in the food balance sheets in the three parts respectively. For a number of terms not in general use, botanical names are shown side by side with the English terms to avoid any possible misunderstanding. The French and Spanish translations of the terms appearing in the column headings of the food balance sheet formats used in the three parts, as well as of the assumption sheet, are given in the French and Spanish version of the introduction.

### Units and Symbols:

The units used are indicated in the food balance sheets themselves. In all cases, the metric system has been applied. Generally, data on total supply and utilization items are recorded in thousand metric tons or, in the case of small countries, in hundred metric tons or metric tons. Live animals are recorded in thousand heads or, in the case of small countries, in hundred heads or heads. Data on the quantity of the per caput food consumption are recorded in kilogrammes per year or grammes per day, the caloric value in kilocalories per day and the protein and fat content in grammes per day respectively. The following symbols have been used:

( ) :	FAO estimates for production, trade and changes in stocks
* :	Re-appears in another section of the food balance sheet
- :	Not applicable
A period (.) :	indicates the decimal place as in English usage
... :	not available (used only in Part III)
/ :	denotes a split year falling inside the two calendar years indicated, e.g., 1964/65 denotes a twelve month period beginning sometime in 1964 and ending in 1965. The split-year used in food balance sheets usually coincides with the so-called agricultural year, the beginning of which is determined by the harvest period of major crops.
Blank space:	generally indicates none or negligible quantities (i.e., less than half of the reporting unit) except in the column "Extraction Rate" in the food balance sheets in Parts II and III where blank space indicates that there is no extraction.



CEREALSBARLEY

barley/WHOLESEED  
 barley/PEARLED  
 barley/UNHUSKED  
 barley/BRAN  
 barley/MALT  
 malt/BEER  
 malt/FEED BY PRODUCTS  
 barley/BEER  
 barley/SPIRITS

BUCKWHEAT

buckwheat/FLOUR  
 buckwheat/BRAN  
 buckwheat/HULLED

CANARYSEED

cereals/PREPARATIONS  
 cereals/FLOUR N.E.S.

FONIO

fonio/FLOUR  
 fonio/BRAN

GUINEA MAIZEMAIZE

MAIZE (Villages)

MAIZE (Farms)

maize/MEAL  
 maize/BRAN  
 maize/TORTILLAS  
 maize/PREPARATIONS  
 maize/STARCH  
 maize/CAKE  
 maize/STARCH, GLUCOSE  
 maize/GERM  
 germ/OIL  
 maize/OIL  
 maize/BEER  
 maize/SPIRITS

MILLET

MILLET (Villages)

millet/FLOUR  
 millet/BRAN  
 millet/BEER

CEREALESORGE

orge/GRAIN COMPLET  
 orge/PERLEE  
 orge/NON DECORTIQUEE  
 orge/SON  
 orge/MALT  
 malt/BIERE  
 malt/SOUS-PRODUIT FOURRAGER  
 orge/BIERE  
 orge/SPIRITUEUX

SARRASIN

sarrasin/FARINE  
 sarrasin/SON  
 sarrasin/DECORTIQUE

ALPISTE

céréales/PREPARATIONS  
 céréales/FARINE N.D.A.

FONIO

fonio/FARINE  
 fonio/SON

GRAND MILMAIS

MAIS (Villages)

MAIS (Fermes)

mais/FARINE  
 mais/SON  
 mais/TORTILLAS  
 mais/PREPARATIONS  
 mais/AMIDON  
 mais/TOURTEAU  
 mais/AMIDON, GLUCOSE  
 mais/GERMES  
 germes/HUILE  
 mais/HUILE  
 mais/BIERE  
 mais/SPIRITUEUX

MILLET

MILLET (Villages)

millet/FARINE  
 millet/SON  
 millet/BIERE

CEREALESCEBADA

Cebada/GRANO ENTERO  
 Cebada/PERLADA  
 Cebada/SIN DESCASCARAR  
 cebada/SALVADO  
 cebada/MALTA  
 malta/CERVEZA  
 malta/SUBPRODUCTO FORRAJERO  
 cebada/CERVEZA  
 cebada/BEBIDAS ALCOHOLICAS

ALFORFON

alforfón/HARINA  
 alforfón/SALVADO  
 alforfón/DESCASCARADO

ALPISTE

cereales/PREPARACIONES  
 cereales/HARINA (sin especificar)

FONIO

fonio/HARINA  
 fonio/SALVADO

MAIZ DE GUINEAMAIZ

MAIZ (Aldeas)

MAIZ (Granjas)

maiz/HARINA  
 maiz/SALVADO  
 maiz/TORTILLAS  
 maiz/PREPARACIONES  
 maiz/ALMIDON  
 maiz/TORTA  
 maiz/ALMIDON, GLUCOSA  
 maiz/GERMEN  
 germen/ACEITE  
 maiz/ACEITE  
 maiz/CERVEZA  
 maiz/BEBIDAS ALCOHOLICAS

MIJO

MIJO (Aldeas)

mijo/HARINA  
 mijo/SALVADO  
 mijo/CERVEZA

MILLET (bajra) (Pennisetum)  
millet (bajra)/FLOUR  
millet (bajra)/BRAN

MILLET (dagusa) (eleusine)  
millet (dagusa)/FLOUR  
millet (dagusa)/BRAN

MILLET (ragi) (eleusine)  
millet (ragi)/FLOUR  
millet (ragi)/BRAN

MILLET AND SORGHUM  
millet, sorghum/FLOUR  
millet, sorghum/BRAN  
millet, sorghum/BEER

OATS  
oats/FLOUR  
oats/BRAN

OTHER  
other/FLOUR

QUINOA  
quinoa/FLOUR  
quinoa/BRAN

RICE PADDY  
paddy/MILLED  
milled/FLOUR  
milled/PREPARATIONS  
milled/STARCH  
milled/BEER  
paddy/HOME POUNDED  
paddy/HUSKED  
paddy/BRAN  
paddy/STARCH, GLUCOSE  
paddy/BEER  
paddy/SPIRITS  
paddy/TAKCHU  
paddy/CHONGJU  
paddy/YAKCHU  
rice paddy/MILLED

RYE  
rye/FLOUR  
rye/BRAN

RYE AND OATS  
rye and oats/FLOUR

MILLET (bajra)  
millet (bajra)/FARINE  
millet (bajra)/SON

MILLET (dagusa)  
millet (dagusa)/FARINE  
millet (dagusa)/SON

MILLET (ragi)  
millet (ragi)/FARINE  
millet (ragi)/SON

MILLET ET SORGHO  
millet, sorgho/FARINE  
millet, sorgho/SON  
millet, sorgho/BIERE

AVOINE  
avoine/FARINE  
avoine/SON

AUTRES CEREALES  
autres céréales/FARINE

QUINOA  
quinoa/FARINE  
quinoa/SON

PADDY  
paddy/USINE  
usine/FARINE  
usine/PREPARATIONS  
usine/AMIDON  
usine/BIERE  
paddy/DECORTIQUE AU PILON  
paddy/DECORTIQUE  
paddy/SON  
paddy/AMIDON, GLUCOSE  
paddy/BIERE  
paddy/SPIRITUEUX  
paddy/TAKCHU  
paddy/CHONGJU  
paddy/YAKCHU  
riz paddy/USINE

SEIGLE  
seigle/FARINE  
seigle/SON

SEIGLE ET AVOINE  
seigle et avoine/FARINE

MIJO (bajra)  
mijo (bajra)/HARINA  
mijo (bajra)/SALVADO

MIJO (dagusa)  
mijo (dagusa)/HARINA  
mijo (dagusa)/SALVADO

MIJO (ragi)  
mijo (ragi)/HARINA  
mijo (ragi)/SALVADO

MIJO Y SORGO  
mijo, sorgo/HARINA  
mijo, sorgo/SALVADO  
mijo, sorgo/CERVEZA

AVENA  
avena/HARINA  
avena/SALVADO

OTROS  
otros/HARINA

QUINUA  
quinua/HARINA  
quinua/SALVADO

ARROZ CON CASCARA  
con cáscara/ELABORADO  
elaborado/HARINA  
elaborado/PREPARACIONES  
elaborado/ALMIDON  
elaborado/CERVEZA  
con cáscara/PILADO A MANO  
con cáscara/DESCASCARADO  
con cáscara/SALVADO  
con cáscara/ALMIDON, GLUCOSA  
con cáscara/CERVEZA  
con cáscara/BEBIDAS ALCOHOLICAS  
con cáscara/TAKCHU  
con cáscara/CHONGJU  
con cáscara/YAKCHU  
arroz con cáscara/ELABORADO

CENTENO  
centeno/HARINA  
centeno/SALVADO

CENTENO Y AVENA  
centeno y avena/HARINA



SMALL MILLET (Pennisetum)  
small millet/FLOUR  
small millet/BRAN

SORGHUM  
SORGHUM (Villages)  
SORGHUM (Farms)  
sorghum/FLOUR  
sorghum/BRAN  
sorghum/BEEF

SWEET SORGHUM

TEFF (eragrostis)  
teff/FLOUR

UNSPECIFIED  
unspecified/FLOUR  
unspecified/BRAN

WHEAT  
wheat/FLOUR  
flour/PREPARATIONS  
flour/STARCH  
wheat/BRAN  
wheat/SEMOLINA  
wheat/SPIRITS

STARCHY FOOD  
ARRACACHA

ARROWROOT

BEETS

BREADFRUIT

CASSAVA  
cassava/FLOUR  
cassava/GARI  
cassava/TAPIOCA  
cassava/PUDDING  
cassava/STARCH  
starch/TAPIOCA

CASSAVA BITTER  
cassava bitter/FLOUR

CASSAVA SWEET  
flour/STARCH

PETIT MIL  
petit mil/FARINE  
petit mil/SON

SORGHO  
SORGHO (Villages)  
SORGHO (Fermes)  
sorgho/FARINE  
sorgho/SON  
sorgho/BIERE

SORGHO DOUX

TEFF  
teff/FARINE

NON SPECIFIC  
non spécifique/FARINE  
non spécifique/SON

BLE  
blé/FARINE  
farine/PREPARATION  
farine/AMIDON  
blé/SON  
blé/SEMOULE  
blé/SPIRITUEUX

FECULENTS  
ARRACACHA

ARROWROOT

BETTERAVES

ARBRE A PAIN

MANIOC  
manioc/FARINE  
manioc/GARI  
manioc/TAPIOCA  
manioc/BATON FERMENTE  
manioc/AMIDON  
amidon/TAPIOCA

MANIOC AMER  
manioc amer/FARINE

MANIOC DOUX  
farine/AMIDON

MIJO PEQUENO  
mijo pequeño/HARINA  
mijo pequeño/SALVADO

SORGO  
SORGO (Aldeas)  
SORGO (Granjas)  
sorgo/HARINA  
sorgo/SALVADO  
sorgo/CERVEZA

SORGO DULCE

TEFF  
teff/HARINA

CEREALES NO ESPECIFICADOS  
no especificados/HARINA  
no especificados/SALVADO

TRIGO  
trigo/HARINA  
harina/PREPARACIONES  
harina/ALMIDON  
trigo/SALVADO  
trigo/SEMOLINA  
trigo/BEBIDAS ALCOHOLICAS

ALIMENTOS AMILACEOS  
ARRACACHA

ARRURRUZ

REMOLACHAS

FRUTA DEL PAN

YUCA  
yuca/HARINA  
yuca/GARI  
yuca/TAPIOCA  
yuca/PUDDING  
yuca/ALMIDON  
almidón/TAPIOCA

YUCA AMARGA  
yuca amarga/HARINA

YUCA DULCE  
harina/ALMIDON

## GUINEOS

## GUINEOS AND PLANTAINS

GUINEOS (incl. bananas)  
maize/STARCH  
starch/BEER

## MAPUEY

milled/STARCH

## MUSA ENSETE

## OCA

## OTHER

OTHER (mainly sweet potatoes)

## PLANTAINS

plantains/BEER  
plantains/PREPARATIONS

PLANTAINS (incl. bananas)

## POTATOES

potatoes/FLOUR

rice and maize/STARCH

## SAGOPITH

sagopith/FLOUR  
sagopith/TAPIOCA  
sagopith/STARCH

## SWEET POTATOES

sweet potatoes/SPIRITS

## SWEET POTATOES AND YAMS

SWEET POTATOES, YAMS, TARO

## TARO

TARO (incl. Macabo)

TARO (colocasia)

TARO AND YAMS

## GUINEOS

## GUINEOS ET PLANTAINS

GUINEOS (y compris bananes)  
maïs/AMIDON  
amidon/BIERE

## IGNAME

usiné/AMIDON

## MUSA ENSETE

## OXALIS

## AUTRES

AUTRES (surtout patates douces)

## PLANTAINS

plantains/BIERE  
plantains/PREPARATIONS

PLANTAINS (y compris bananes)

## POMMES DE TERRE

pommes de terre/FECULE

riz et maïs/AMIDON

## MOELLE DE SAGOUTIER

moelle de sagoutier/FARINE  
moelle de sagoutier/TAPIOCA  
moelle de sagoutier/AMIDON

## PATATES DOUCES

patates douces/SPIRITUEUX

## PATATES DOUCES ET IGNAMES

PATATES DOUCES, IGNAMES, TARO

## TARO

TARO (y compris chou-caraïbe)

TARO (colocasia)

TARO ET IGNAMES

## GUINEOS

## GUINEOS Y PLATANOS

GUINEOS (incluso bananos)  
maíz/ALMIDON  
almidón/CERVEZA

## NAMES

elaborado/ALMIDON

## MUSA ENSETE

## OCA

## OTROS

OTROS (principalmente batatas)

## PLATANOS

plátanos/CERVEZA  
plátanos/PREPARACIONES

PLATANOS (incluso bananos)

## PATATAS

patatas/HARINA

arroz y maíz/ALMIDON

## SAGRE

sagré/HARINA  
sagré/TAPIOCA  
sagré/ALMIDON

## BATATAS

batatas/BEBIDAS ALCOHOLICAS

## BATATAS Y NAMES

## BATATAS Y NAMES

## TARO

TARO (incluso malanga)

TARO (colocasia)

TARO Y NAMES



## ULLUCUS

unspecified/TAPIOCA, SAGO

## YAMS

YAUTIA (xanthosoma)

YAUTIA (malanga)

## SUGAR

HONEY

nipa/JUICE

## OTHER

rice, maize/GLUCOSE

sugar/RAWCENT

rawcent/REFINED

sugar/REFINED

refined/SPIRITS

sugar/PREPARATIONS

sugar/SYRUPS

sugar/MOLASSES

molasses/SPIRITS

sugar/SWEETS

sugar/JAMS

## SUGAR BEET

beet/RAWCENT

rawcent/REFINED

beet/MOLASSES

molasses/SPIRITS

beet/PULP

## SUGAR CANE

cane/RAW NON CENT.

raw non cent./SPIRITS

cane/RAWCENT.

rawcent./REFINED

refined/PREPARATIONS

cane/MOLASSES

molasses/SPIRITS

cane/SYRUPS

cane/SPIRITS

## SUGAR CANE CRUDE

## SUGAR CANE FACTORY

cane factory/RAWCENT.

rawcent./REFINED

## ULLUCUS

non spécifique/TAPIOCA, SAGOU

## IGNAMES

CHOU CARAIBE

CHOU CARAIBE (malanga)

## SUCRES

MIEL

nipa/JUS

## AUTRES

riz, maïs/GLUCOSE

sucre/ROUX CENTRIFUGE

roux centrifugé/RAFFINE

sucre/RAFFINE

raffiné/SPIRITUEUX

sucre/PREPARATIONS

sucre/SIROPS

sucre/MELASSE

mélasse/SPIRITUEUX

sucre/CONFISERIE

sucre/CONFITURES

## SUCRE DE BETTERAVE

betterave/ROUX CENTRIFUGE

roux centrifugé/RAFFINE

betterave/MELASSE

mélasse/SPIRITUEUX

betterave/PULPE

## SUCRE DE CANNE

canne/ROUX NON CENTRIFUGE

roux non centrifugé/SPIRITUEUX

canne/ROUX CENTRIFUGE

roux centrifugé/RAFFINE

raffiné/PREPARATIONS

canne/MELASSE

mélasse/SPIRITUEUX

canne/SIROPS

canne/SPIRITUEUX

## SUCRE DE CANNE BRUT

## SUCRE DE CANNE D'USINE

canne d'usine/ROUX CENTRIFUGE

roux centrifugé/RAFFINE

## ULLUCO

sin especificar/TAPIOCA, SAGU

## NAMES

YAUTIA

YAUTIA (malanga)

## AZUCAR

MIEL

nipa/JUGO

## OTROS

arroz, maíz/GLUCOSA

azúcar/BRUTO CENTRIFUGADO

bruto centrifugado/REFINADO

azúcar/REFINADO

refinado/BEBIDAS ALCOHOLICAS

azúcar/PREPARACIONES

azúcar/JARABES

azúcar/MELAZAS

melazas/BEBIDAS ALCOHOLICAS

azúcar/DULCES

azúcar/COMPOTAS

## REMOLACHA AZUCARERA

remolacha/BRUTA CENTRIFUGADA

bruta centrifugada/REFINADA

remolacha/MELAZAS

melazas/BEBIDAS ALCOHOLICAS

remolacha/PULPA

## CANA DE AZUCAR

caña/BRUTA SIN CENTRIFUGAR

bruta sin centrifugar/BEBIDAS ALCOHOLICAS

caña/BRUTA CENTRIFUGADA

bruta centrifugada/REFINADA

refinada/PREPARACIONES

caña/melazas

melazas/BEBIDAS ALCOHOLICAS

caña/JARABES

caña/BEBIDAS ALCOHOLICAS

## CANA DE AZUCAR BRUTA

## CANA DE AZUCAR ELABORADA

caña elaborada/BRUTA CENTRIFUGADA

bruta centrifugada/REFINADA

MAURITIUSFood balance sheet

Including beer from cereals  
other than barley malt.

MEXICOAssumption sheet

Freshwater fish is converted  
into cured at an extraction  
rate of 20%.

Demersal fish is converted into  
frozen and cured at an extraction  
rate of 50% and 20% respectively.

Pelagic fish is converted into  
cured and canned at an extraction  
rate of 20% and 83.3%  
respectively.

Crustaceans fish is converted into  
frozen and cured at an extraction  
rate of 59.5% and 33% respectively.

Molluscs are converted into frozen  
and canned at an extraction rate of  
42% and 50% respectively.

Unspecified fish is converted into  
meal and oil at an extraction rate  
of 20% and 1.2% respectively.

MAURICEBilan alimentaire

Y compris la bière fabriquée à  
partir de céréales autres que  
l'orge maltée.

MEXIQUETableau des éléments de calcul

Pour convertir les quantités de poissons  
d'eau douce en quantités de poissons  
traités, on applique un taux d'extraction  
de 20%.

Pour convertir les quantités de poissons  
démersaux en quantités de poissons congelés  
et graités, on applique des taux d'extraction  
de 50% et 20% respectivement.

Pour convertir les quantités de poissons  
pélagiques en quantités de poissons traités  
et en boîte, on applique des taux d'extraction  
de 20% et 83,3% respectivement.

Pour convertir les quantités de crustacés en  
quantités de produits congelés et traités,  
on applique des taux d'extraction de 59,5%  
et 33% respectivement.

Pour convertir les quantités de mollusques en  
quantités de produits congelés et en boîte,  
on applique des taux d'extraction de 42% et  
50% respectivement.

Pour convertir les quantités de poissons non  
spécifiés en quantités de farine et d'huile,  
on applique des taux d'extraction de 20% et  
1,2% respectivement.

MAURICIOHoja de balance de alimentos

Incluso cerveza de cereales distintos  
de la malta de cebada.

MEXICOCuadro de supuestos

El pescado de agua dulce se convierte en  
pescado curado al porcentaje de extracción  
del 20 por ciento.

El pescado demersal se convierte en pescado  
congelado y curado al porcentaje de extracción  
del 50 por ciento y el 20 por ciento,  
respectivamente.

El pescado pelágico se convierte en pescado  
curado y enlatado al porcentaje de extracción  
del 20 y 83,3 por ciento, respectivamente.

Los crustáceos se convierten en producto  
congelado y curado al porcentaje de extracción  
del 59,5 y el 33 por ciento, respectivamente.

Los moluscos se convierten en producto  
congelado y enlatado al porcentaje de  
extracción del 42 por ciento y el 50 por  
ciento, respectivamente.

El pescado no especificado se convierte en  
harina y aceite al porcentaje de extracción  
del 20 por ciento y el 1,2 por ciento,  
respectivamente.





### ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION STATISTICS

- 379 -

COUNTRY MEXICO

YEAR	1964-66	Average
1964-66	100	100
1967-68	100	100
1969-70	100	100
1971-72	100	100
1973-74	100	100
1975-76	100	100
1977-78	100	100
1979-80	100	100
1981-82	100	100
1983-84	100	100
1985-86	100	100
1987-88	100	100
1989-90	100	100
1991-92	100	100
1993-94	100	100
1995-96	100	100
1997-98	100	100
1999-00	100	100
2001-02	100	100
2003-04	100	100
2005-06	100	100
2007-08	100	100
2009-10	100	100
2011-12	100	100
2013-14	100	100
2015-16	100	100
2017-18	100	100
2019-20	100	100
2021-22	100	100
2023-24	100	100
2025-26	100	100
2027-28	100	100
2029-30	100	100
2031-32	100	100
2033-34	100	100
2035-36	100	100
2037-38	100	100
2039-40	100	100
2041-42	100	100
2043-44	100	100
2045-46	100	100
2047-48	100	100
2049-50	100	100
2051-52	100	100
2053-54	100	100
2055-56	100	100
2057-58	100	100
2059-60	100	100
2061-62	100	100
2063-64	100	100
2065-66	100	100
2067-68	100	100
2069-70	100	100
2071-72	100	100
2073-74	100	100
2075-76	100	100
2077-78	100	100
2079-80	100	100
2081-82	100	100
2083-84	100	100
2085-86	100	100
2087-88	100	100
2089-90	100	100
2091-92	100	100
2093-94	100	100
2095-96	100	100
2097-98	100	100
2099-00	100	100
2101-02	100	100
2103-04	100	100
2105-06	100	100
2107-08	100	100
2109-10	100	100
2111-12	100	100
2113-14	100	100
2115-16	100	100
2117-18	100	100
2119-20	100	100
2121-22	100	100
2123-24	100	100
2125-26	100	100
2127-28	100	100
2129-30	100	100
2131-32	100	100
2133-34	100	100
2135-36	100	100
2137-38	100	100
2139-40	100	100
2141-42	100	100
2143-44	100	100
2145-46	100	100
2147-48	100	100
2149-50	100	100
2151-52	100	100
2153-54	100	100
2155-56	100	100
2157-58	100	100
2159-60	100	100
2161-62	100	100
2163-64	100	100
2165-66	100	100
2167-68	100	100
2169-70	100	100
2171-72	100	100
2173-74	100	100
2175-76	100	100
2177-78		

C R O P S	SEED	FEED	WASTE	MAIN DERIVED PRODUCTS		BY-PRODUCTS		D A I R Y P R O D U C T S	POPULATION PRODUCING	YIELD/year	HATCHING or FEED	WASTE	MAIN DERIVED PRODUCTS		BY-PRODUCTS					
	rate			Extr. rate	Derived product	Extr. rate	By-product			No of eggs and gr/egg or kg/animal			Extr. rate	Derived product	Extr. rate	By-product				
	kg/ha	% of supply	%			%				%		%								
Wheat	93	7.5	4	75	Flour	22	Bran	Hen eggs	40	135/40	5	10								
Rice paddy	50		5	66	Milled	10	Bran													
				500	Beer			Cow milk	12	908		5	10	Cheese	90	Whey				
Maize	20	10	7	90	Meal								4.2	Butter	95.8	Skim milk				
				63.5	Starch	27	Cake	Skim milk			18	5	12.5	Dry						
				6.5	Germ								33.3	Condensed						
				20	Spirits			Goat milk	28			5	17	Cheese	83	Whey				
Maize starch				500	Beer															
Maize germ				46	Oil															
Sorghum	15	93	2																	
Barley	50	10	3	74	Malt															
Malt				651	Beer															
Oats	80	65	4	58	Flour															
Potatoes	800		10																	
Sweet potatoes			7																	
Other starchy food			5																	
Sugar beet		95	5																	
Sugar cane	5	2	1	11	Rawcent	35	Molasses	L I V E S T O C K	TAKE-OFF rate	CARCASS WEIGHT		OFFALS	SLAUGHTER FATS	DERIVED MEAT PRODUCTS						
				7.3	Raw non centr.					Domestic	Imported			Cured	Canned	Meal	De-hydrated	Extract		
Rawcent				92	Refined															
Molasses		20		24	Spirits															
Dry beans	30		5						%	kg/animal		% of carcass weight		extraction rate: %						
Dry peas			5					Cattle	12	161		20	3							
Chick peas	35		5					Sheep	21	16	15	20	3							
Dry broad beans	30		5					Goats	25	13.8		20	3							
Lentils	30		5					Pigs	50	64		4	10							
Soybeans	40		3	19	Oil	76	Cake	Poultry	95	1										
Groundnuts in shell	40		11	70	Shelled			Horses	2	170		20								
Groundnuts shelled				46	Oil	54	Cake													
Coconuts				20	Copra			Freshwater fish is converted into cured at an extraction rate of 20%.												
Copra				64	Oil	35	Cake	Demersal fish is converted into frozen and cured at an extraction rate of												
Seedcotton				64	Cottonseed			50% and 20% respectively. Pelagic fish is converted into cured and canned												
				36	Cottonlint			at an extraction rate of 20% and 83.3% respectively. Crustaceans fish is												
Cottonseed	30		6	16	Oil	48	Cake	converted into frozen and cured at an extraction rate of 59.5% and 83%												
				8	Linters			respectively. Molluscs are converted into frozen and canned at an extrac-												
Sesameseed	10		5	45	Oil	47	Cake	tion rate of 42% and 50% respectively. Unspecified fish is converted												
Palm kernels				48	Oil	50	Cake	into meal and oil at an extraction rate of 20% and 1.2% respectively.												
Safflower	45		5	34	Oil	62	Cake													



YEAR	1964-66	Average
1964-66	100	100
1967-68	100	100
1969-70	100	100
1971-72	100	100
1973-74	100	100
1975-76	100	100
1977-78	100	100
1979-80	100	100
1981-82	100	100
1983-84	100	100
1985-86	100	100
1987-88	100	100
1989-90	100	100
1991-92	100	100
1993-94	100	100
1995-96	100	100
1997-98	100	100
1999-00	100	100
2001-02	100	100
2003-04	100	100
2005-06	100	100
2007-08	100	100
2009-10	100	100
2011-12	100	100
2013-14	100	100
2015-16	100	100
2017-18	100	100
2019-20	100	100
2021-22	100	100
2023-24	100	100
2025-26	100	100
2027-28	100	100
2029-30	100	100
2031-32	100	100
2033-34	100	100
2035-36	100	100
2037-38	100	100
2039-40	100	100
2041-42	100	100
2043-44	100	100
2045-46	100	100
2047-48	100	100
2049-50	100	100
2051-52	100	100
2053-54	100	100
2055-56	100	100
2057-58	100	100
2059-60	100	100
2061-62	100	100
2063-64	100	100
2065-66	100	100
2067-68	100	100
2069-70	100	100
2071-72	100	100
2073-74	100	100
2075-76	100	100
2077-78	100	100
2079-80	100	100
2081-82	100	100
2083-84	100	100
2085-86	100	100
2087-88	100	100
2089-90	100	100
2091-92	100	100
2093-94	100	100
2095-96	100	100
2097-98	100	100
2099-00	100	100
2101-02	100	100
2103-04	100	100
2105-06	100	100
2107-08	100	100
2109-10	100	100
2111-12	100	100
2113-14	100	100
2115-16	100	100
2117-18	100	100
2119-20	100	100
2121-22	100	100
2123-24	100	100
2125-26	100	100
2127-28	100	100
2129-30	100	100
2131-32	100	100
2133-34	100	100
2135-36	100	100
2137-38	100	100
2139-40	100	100
2141-42	100	100
2143-44	100	100
2145-46	100	100
2147-48	100	100
2149-50	100	100
2151-52	100	100
2153-54	100	100
2155-56	100	100
2157-58	100	100
2159-60	100	100
2161-62	100	100
2163-64	100	100
2165-66	100	100
2167-68	100	100
2169-70	100	100
2171-72	100	100
2173-74	100	100
2175-76	100	100
2177-78		

[illegible]



POPULATION 42 689 (thousands)

(thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

YEAR	1964-66	Average
------	---------	---------

COMMODITY	PRODUCTION		Changes in STOCKS	Gross IMPORTS	SUPPLY	Gross EXPORTS	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION							PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION				
	Input	Output					TOTAL	FEED	SEED	MANUFACTURE for		WASTE	FOOD	Kilogr. per year	Grams per day	CALORIES per day number	PROTEINS per day grams	FAT per day grams
										Food	Industrial use							
CEREALS																		
WHEAT	-	1784	(- 88)	4	1876	436	1440	140	64	1160		76						
wheat/FLOUR	1160	870		14	884		884						884	20.7	56.7	206	6.2	0.6
RICE PADDY	-	326			326		326		8	302		16						
paddy/MILLED	282	186	(+ 23)	10	173		173						173	4.1	11.1	40	0.7	0.1
paddy/BEER	20	*																
MAIZE	-	8723	(+ 106)	17	8634	827	7807	890	158	6136		623						
maize/MEAL	5368	4832		4	4836		4836						4836	113.3	310.3	1117	28.9	12.4
maize/STARCH	168	*																
maize/GERM	168	11			11		11			11								
germ/OIL	11	*																
maize/SPIRITS	600	*																
SORGHUM	-	891	(+ 53)	26	864	13	851	800	7		26	18						
BARLEY	-	186	(+ 21)	54	219		219	22	12	178		7						
barley/MALT	178	131	(+ 4)	2	129		129			129								
malt/BEER	129	*																
OATS	-	74		8	82	1	81	53	6	18		4						
oats/FLOUR	18	11			11		11						11	0.3	0.7	3	0.1	0.1
CANARY SEED	-	2			2		2	2										
cereals/PREPARATIONS				2	2		2						2	-	0.1	-	-	-
Total																1366	35.9	13.2
STARCHY FOOD																		
POTATOES	-	332		1	333		333		29			33	271	6.3	17.4	12	0.3	-
SWEET POTATOES	-	131			131		131					9	122	2.9	7.8	8	0.1	-
OTHER	-	35			35		35					2	33	0.8	2.1	2	-	-
maize/STARCH	168	106			106		106			30	3		73	1.7	4.7	17	-	-
starch/BEER	30	*																
Total																39	0.4	-



- 382 -

(thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

YEAR	1964-66	Average
------	---------	---------

COMMODITY	PRODUCTION		Changes in STOCKS	Gross IMPORTS	SUPPLY	Gross EXPORTS	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION							PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION				
	Input	Output					TOTAL	FEED	SEED	MANUFACTURE for		WASTE	FOOD	Kilogr. per year	Grams per day	CALORIES per day number	PROTEINS per day grams	FAT per day grams
										Food	Industrial use							
SUGAR																		
SUGAR BEET	-	47			47		47	45				2						
SUGAR CANE	-	25954			25954		25954	519	1400	23775		260						
cane/RAW CENT.	8921	2095	(+ 100)		1995	501	1494			1494								
raw centr./REFINED	1494	1374			1374	8	1366						1366	32.0	87.7	339	-	-
cane/MOLASSES	8921	662			662		662	132		530								
molasses/SPIRITS	530	*																
cane/RAW NON CENTR.	4854	354			354		354						354	8.3	22.7	80	0.2	-
sugar/PREPARATIONS	-	(523)			523	523												
HONEY	-	34			34	25	9						9	0.2	0.6	2	-	-
Total																421	0.2	-
PULSES, NUTS AND SEEDS																		
DRY BEANS	-	917		3	920	46	874		66			46	762	17.9	48.9	167	10.8	0.8
DRY PEAS	-	5			5		5						5	0.1	0.3	1	0.1	-
CHICK PEAS	-	122			122	4	118		6			6	106	2.5	6.8	24	1.4	0.3
DRY BROAD BEANS	-	38			38		38		1			2	35	0.8	2.2	8	0.5	-
LENTILS	-	6			6	1	5						5	0.1	0.3	1	0.1	-
SOYBEANS	-	58	(- 3)	3	64		64		1	49		2	12	0.3	0.8	3	0.3	0.1
soybeans/OIL	49	*																
GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL	-	88			88	8	80		2	68		10						
in shell/SHELLED	68	48			48	2	46			3			43	1.0	2.8	15	0.7	1.2
shelled/GROUNDNUT OIL	3	*																
COCONUTS	-	905			905		905			845			60	1.4	3.9	4	0.1	0.4
coconut/COPRA	845	169			169	2	167			167								
copra/OIL	167	*																
WALNUTS and PECANNUTS	-	10			10		10						10	0.2	0.6	2	-	0.2





POPULATION 42 689 (thousands)

(thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

YEAR	1964-66	Average
1964	100	100
1965	100	100
1966	100	100
1967	100	100
1968	100	100
1969	100	100
1970	100	100
1971	100	100
1972	100	100
1973	100	100
1974	100	100
1975	100	100
1976	100	100
1977	100	100
1978	100	100
1979	100	100
1980	100	100
1981	100	100
1982	100	100
1983	100	100
1984	100	100
1985	100	100
1986	100	100
1987	100	100
1988	100	100
1989	100	100
1990	100	100
1991	100	100
1992	100	100
1993	100	100
1994	100	100
1995	100	100
1996	100	100
1997	100	100
1998	100	100
1999	100	100
2000	100	100
2001	100	100
2002	100	100
2003	100	100
2004	100	100
2005	100	100
2006	100	100
2007	100	100
2008	100	100
2009	100	100
2010	100	100
2011	100	100
2012	100	100
2013	100	100
2014	100	100
2015	100	100
2016	100	100
2017	100	100
2018	100	100
2019	100	100
2020	100	100
2021	100	100
2022	100	100
2023	100	100
2024	100	100
2025	100	100
2026	100	100
2027	100	100
2028	100	100
2029	100	100
2030	100	100
2031	100	100
2032	100	100
2033	100	100
2034	100	100
2035	100	100
2036	100	100
2037	100	100
2038	100	100
2039	100	100
2040	100	100
2041	100	100
2042	100	100
2043	100	100
2044	100	100
2045	100	100
2046	100	100
2047	100	100
2048	100	100
2049	100	100
2050	100	100
2051	100	100
2052	100	100
2053	100	100
2054	100	100
2055	100	100
2056	100	100
2057	100	100
2058	100	100
2059	100	100
2060	100	100
2061	100	100
2062	100	100
2063	100	100
2064	100	100
2065	100	100
2066	100	100
2067	100	100
2068	100	100
2069	100	100
2070	100	100
2071	100	100
2072	100	100
2073	100	100
2074	100	100
2075	100	100
2076	100	100
2077	100	100
2078	100	100
2079	100	

COMMODITY	PRODUCTION		Changes in STOCKS	Gross IMPORTS	SUPPLY	Gross EXPORTS	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION						PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION						
	Input	Output					TOTAL	FEED	SEED	MANUFACTURE for		WASTE	FOOD	Kilogr. per year	Grams per day	CALORIES per day number	PROTEINS per day grams	FAT per day grams	
										Food	Industrial use								
FRUIT																			
ORANGES and TANGERINES	-	869		(3)	872	63	809				3		88	718	16.8	46.1	15	0.3	-
oranges-tangerines/JUICE	3	2			2	2													
LEMONS and LIMES	-	168		(3)	171	1	170				4		17	149	3.5	9.6	2	-	-
lemons-limes/JUICE	4	2			2	2													
GRAPEFRUIT	-	11			11	1	10						1	9	0.2	0.6	-	-	-
APPLES	-	124		(4)	128		128						13	115	2.7	7.4	4	-	-
apples/JUICE				1	1		1							1	-	0.1	-	-	-
STRAWBERRIES	-	87			87	3	84				30		9	45	1.1	2.9	1	-	-
strawberries/PRESERVED	28	33			33	33													
strawberries/PREPARATIONS	2	3			3	3													
GRAPES	-	91			91		91				5		9	77	1.8	4.9	3	-	-
grapes/WINE	5	*																	
OLIVES	-	5			5		5							5	0.1	0.3	1	-	0.1
PINEAPPLES	-	221			221	18	203				95		23	85	2.0	5.5	2	-	-
pineapples/PRESERVED	94	55			55	23	32							32	0.7	2.1	1	-	-
pineapples/JUICE	1	1			1	1													
BANANAS	-	962			962	14	948						125	823	19.3	52.8	35	0.5	0.2
OTHER	-	1397		3	1400	92	1308				5		140	1163	27.2	74.6	34	0.4	0.4
other/PRESERVED	5	5		1	6	3	3							3	0.1	0.2	-	-	-
grapes/DRIED				1	1		1							1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Total																	98	1.2	0.7
MISCELLANEOUS VEGETAL																			
PIMENTO	-	(22)		1	23	3	20							20	0.5	1.3	4	0.2	0.1
COCOA BEANS	-	22			22	7	15							15	0.4	1.0	4	-	0.4
Total																	8	0.2	0.5



COUNTRY MEXICOYEAR 1964-66 AveragePOPULATION 42 689 (thousands)

(thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

POPULATION 42 689 (thousands)

(thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

COMMODITY	PRODUCTION		Changes in STOCKS	Gross IMPORTS	SUPPLY	Gross EXPORTS	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION							PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION				
	Input	Output					TOTAL	FEED	SEED	MANUFACTURE for		WASTE	FOOD	Kilogr. per year	Grams per day	CALORIES per day number	PROTEINS per day grams	FAT per day grams
										Food	Industrial use							
MEAT																		
CATTLE 1/	-	2603			2603	502	2101			2101								
cattle/MEAT	2101 <sup>1/</sup>	339			339	32	307					307	7.2	19.7	44	2.9	3.5	
cattle/OFFALS	2101 <sup>1/</sup>	68			68		68					68	1.6	4.4	6	0.7	0.3	
cattle/FAT	2101 <sup>1/</sup>	*																
SHEEP 1/	-	1276		39	1315		1315			1315								
sheep/MEAT	1315 <sup>1/</sup>	21			21		21					21	0.5	1.3	3	0.2	0.3	
sheep/OFFALS	1315 <sup>1/</sup>	4			4		4					4	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	
sheep/FAT	1315 <sup>1/</sup>	*																
GOATS 1/	-	2317			2317		2317			2317								
goats/MEAT	2317 <sup>1/</sup>	32			32		32					32	0.7	2.1	3	0.3	0.1	
goats/OFFALS	2317 <sup>1/</sup>	6			6		6					6	0.1	0.4	1	0.1	-	
goats/FAT	2317 <sup>1/</sup>	*																
PIGS 1/	-	4758			4758		4758			4758								
pigs/MEAT	4758 <sup>1/</sup>	305			305		305					305	7.1	19.6	74	1.9	7.3	
pigs/OFFALS	4758 <sup>1/</sup>	12			12		12					12	0.3	0.8	1	0.1	0.1	
pigs/FAT	4758 <sup>1/</sup>	*																
POULTRY 1/	-	83807			83807		83807			83807								
poultry/MEAT	83807 <sup>1/</sup>	84			84		84					84	2.0	5.4	7	0.6	0.5	
HORSES 1/	-	96			96		96			96								
horse/MEAT	96 <sup>1/</sup>	16			16	4	12					12	0.3	0.8	1	0.1	-	
horse/OFFALS	96 <sup>1/</sup>	3			3		3					3	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	
unspecified/MEAT-OFFALS				3	3		3					3	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	
meat/CANNED				1	1		1					1	-	0.1	-	-	-	
Total															140	6.9	12.1	
EGGS																		
HEN EGGS	-	189			189		189		9			19	3.8	10.3	15	1.1	1.1	
Total															15	1.1	1.1	





COUNTRY M E X I C O

- 387 -

POPULATION 42 689 (thousands)

(thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

YEAR 1964-66 Average

COMMODITY	PRODUCTION		Changes in STOCKS	Gross IMPORTS	SUPPLY	Gross EXPORTS	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION							PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION					
	Input	Output					TOTAL	FEED	SEED	MANUFACTURE for		WASTE	FOOD	Kilogr. per year	Grams per day	CALORIES per day number	PROTEINS per day grams	FAT per day grams	
										Food	Industrial use								
OILS AND FATS																			
germ/OIL	11	5			5		5				5								
shelled groundnut/OIL	3	2			2		2						2	-	0.1	1	-	0.1	
copra/OIL	167	107			107		107				54		53	1.2	3.4	30	-	3.4	
soybeans/OIL	49	9			9		9						9	0.2	0.6	5	-	0.6	
cottonseed/OIL	885	141		9	150		150						150	3.5	9.6	85	-	9.6	
sesameseed/OIL	130	59			59		59						59	1.4	3.8	34	-	3.8	
palm kernels/OIL	26	12			12		12				12								
safflower/OIL	55	19			19		19						19	0.4	1.2	11	-	1.2	
linseed/OIL	12	4		1	5		5				5								
rapeseed/OIL	7	2			2		2						2	-	0.1	1	-	0.1	
castor beans/OIL	6	3			3		3				3								
unspec./OIL PROCESSED				2	2	2													
PALM OIL	-	14			14		14						14	0.3	0.9	8	-	0.9	
Vegetal																	175	-	19.7
cattle/FAT	2101 <sup>1/</sup>	10			10		10				8		2	-	0.1	1	-	0.1	
sheep/FAT	1315 <sup>1/</sup>	1			1		1						1	-	0.1	1	-	0.1	
goats/FAT	2317 <sup>1/</sup>	1			1		1						1	-	0.1	1	-	0.1	
pigs/FAT	4758 <sup>1/</sup>	31			31		31						31	0.7	2.0	18	-	2.0	
cow milk/BUTTER	325	14			14		14						14	0.3	0.9	6	-	0.7	
unspecified fish/OIL	37	-		2	2		2				2								
Animal																	27	-	3.0
Total																	202	-	22.7
GRAND TOTAL																	2624	66.5	58.2
Vegetal																	2339	52.3	37.1
Animal																	285	14.2	21.1

